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## VERBALIZATION SUFFIXES {-IZE} {-IFY}, {-ATE}, AND {-EN} IN ENGLISH AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN

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### ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to find the distribution of the suffixes in forming the verbs in English. Then, to find the equivalence for each suffix in Indonesian. The method used in writing is descriptive qualitative. Some ways are conducted in gaining the result such as providing data from Oxford Dictionary and then bilingual dictionary by John Echols and Hasan Shadily (2008) used as the guidance in translating the words. The analysis used is translational method. The results are (1) suffix {-ize} has some equivalences to prefix {-me-}, prefix {-ber-}, affix {-me-kan}, and affix {-memper-kan}. (2) The equivalences of suffix {-ify} are prefix {-me-}, affix {-memper-}, and affix {-me-kan}. The third suffix {-ate} has some equivalences to prefix {-me-}, affix {-memper-}, affix {-me-kan}, and affix {-me-i}, then suffix {-en} will be prefix {-me-}, affix {-me-kan}, affix {-me-i}, and affix {-memper-}.

*Keywords:* derivation, suffixes, verbs, equivalence

### INTRODUCTION

Morphology process in a language is generally divided to inflectional and derivational processes in which the difference is in the word lexical identity after experiencing morphological process (Matthews, 1991:54). Verhaar (2012:117-118) explains lexical identity as the word category and its meaning.

**Table 1 The example of suffix {-ize} words and their equivalences**

English		Indonesian	
Stem	Verb	Stem	Verb
category	categorize	<i>kategori</i>	<i>mengkategorikan</i>
stigma	stigmatize	<i>noda</i>	<i>menodai</i>
satire	satirize	<i>sindiran</i>	<i>menyindir</i>
theory	theorize	<i>teori</i>	<i>Berteori</i>

From the table above, two columns in the left side shows the verbalization by using suffix {-ize} in English, while two columns in the right side showing the equivalences in Indonesian language. The word *category* after being attached

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suffix {-ize} changes becoming *categorize*. In the process, morphophonemic happens from /'kæt.ə.gri/ becoming /'kæt.ə.g ə r.aɪz/, phonem /i/ becoming /ai/. The process also happens in the second example *theory* /'θɪə.ri/ becoming *theorize* /'θɪə.raɪz/. both examples shows suffix {-ize} has equivalence to {meN-kan} 'mengkategorikan' and {ber-} 'berteori'. Another example *stigma* becomes *stigmatize*, the adding phonem /t/ happens. It is caused the word *stigma* ended by vowel, so it needs additional consonant /t/. The equivalence suffix {-ize} in *stigma 'noda'* is {me-i}, while in *satirize*, its equivalence is {me-}. The equivalence diversity caused the English native speakers get difficulties to learn the Indonesian language morphology because one word has more than one equivalences. Based on the reason, the author see the study of suffixes ({-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate} and {-en}) in English and their equivalences in Indonesian language will be an interesting study. Indonesian language is chosen because the diversity of equivalences.

## METHOD

The data in the study is all verbs that constructed from the stem and the suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate} and {-en}. Data taken from Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary (2010), and to find the equivalences, the author uses English-Indonesian Dictionary (2008) by John Echols and Hasan Shadily (2008), and to check the Indonesian word standard usage, the author uses Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008). After the data collected, the author also analyzes the word forming. The forming is classified based on each affixation process {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate} and {-en}. The classification is based on the class word of the stem. Then, the author finds the equivalences in Indonesian language. The data is analyzed by using translational method (Sudaryanto, 1993:13-15). The method is used to identify the lingual based on another lingual system. The study uses formal and informal explanation (Sudaryanto, 1993:145). The informal explanation describes the finding by using word description. The classification is conducted in data finding systematic. The first classification is by grouping based on the word class or the category of the stems (noun, adjective, etc). After grouping the data, the author tries to find the meaning of the word.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### Finding

#### The Meaning of Suffix {-ize}

1. Becoming 'membuat menjadi'

Suffix {-ize} means 'becoming' if it is attached to some stems such as atom, Christian, islam, and crystal so the forming words are atomize, Christianize, Islamize, and crystallize.

The changing crystal becomes crystallize, suffix {-ize} influences the meaning of the word 'kristal' becoming 'mengkristal' that means the changing process from non crystal things becoming crystal. So the meaning of Suffix {-ize} is 'membuat menjadi'.

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## 2. Doing action ‘melakukan tindakan’

Suffix {-ize} means doing action ‘melakukan tindakan’ if experiencing with a word cannibal. The verb cannibalize often used in motor cycle things means cannibalize the machine. For example ‘*He bought an old engine and cannibalized it for spare parts.* (sumber: Cambridge Advance Dictionary)’. In that word, there is a concept changing that is cannibal (*person who eats human flesh, or an animal which eats the flesh of animals of its own type* ‘makhluk hidup yang memakan daging dari asal mereka’ experiencing the shifting meaning to ‘cannibalize the machine’ after the word is attached suffix {-ize}.

## 3. Producing ‘menghasilkan’

Theorize, hyphotesize, and vocalize are the verbs that creating a meaning producing ‘menghasilkan’. The word vocalize is translated ‘menyuarakan’, in the daily meaning is *to express feelings or ideas in words*. The example is *Most patients find it very difficult to vocalize feelings of shame.* (sebagian besar pasien kesusahan untuk menyuarakan perasaan malunya). So the word vocal’suara’ is translated not as ‘voice’ in the real context but tends to ‘feeling or thingking’

## 4. Treating as ‘memperlakukan seperti’

The word lionize means treating a particular person becoming an important person. The shifting meaning happens from ‘lion’ a wild animal which is a king animal in the forest is analogized to ‘treating’. That’s the analogy is still answerable so the meaning component is not changing.

## 5. Placing in ‘meletakkan di atau membawa ke’

The word hospitalize in English-Indonesia Dictionary by John Echols and Hasan Shadily (2008:304) shows three meanings ‘menghospitalkan, mengopname, and masuk rumah sakit’, but Indonesian people tend to use ‘merumahsakitkan’, that’s why some meanings are not used.

## 6. Giving ‘memberi’

The word subsidy becoming subsidize is translated to paying subsidy ‘membayar subsidi’, but in Indonesian language daily speech is translated to giving subsidy ‘memberi subsidi’.

## The Meaning of Suffix {-ify}

### 1. Making more ‘membuat menjadi lebih’

The verb ‘beautify’ experiences the changing meaning after having morphological process by adding suffix {-ify}. The meaning is increasing the performance of a particular person. That’s why suffix {-ify} in the word ‘beautify’ has a semantic effect that is making a particular person more beautiful than before.

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2. Producing or creating ‘menghasilkan atau menciptakan’  
The meaning of suffix {-ify} in the word versify is producing or creating. Verse is translated as poem, but when suffix {-ify} is attached the meaning changes to producing a poem. So, the component meaning is changing from a thing to an action.

## The Meaning of Suffix {-ate}

1. Producing ‘mengeluarkan’  
The word ‘salivate’ means producing liquid from mouth. So the meaning of suffix {-ate} is producing ‘mengeluarkan’
2. Giving ‘memberikan’  
The word ‘vaccine’ means substance given to a patient etc, but after suffix {-ify} is attached the meaning is changing. The previous meaning is the substance, but the forming word the meaning becomes an action of giving vaccine.
3. Making to be ‘membuat menjadi (seperti)’  
The meaning of alien is a creature from outside of the earth. If suffix {-ate} is attached to the word alien, the forming word is alienate. Alienate means an action to treat becomes stranger or intruder. So, the meaning of alien in the real context is changing.

## The Meaning of Suffix {-en}

1. Making to be ‘membuat menjadi’  
Suffix {-en} in the word frighten means making to be ‘membuat menjadi’. The second data is heart becomes hearten. The word heart is translated literally as ‘jantung’, but the forming word is meant to make someone become happier. It is caused the meaning of heart has idiomatic meaning (something related to happiness). In English-Indonesia Dictionary by John Echols and Hasan Shadily (2008) shows two meanings of heart, (1) ‘jantung’ in ‘to have a heart attack’ (2) happiness in you’re one after my own heart.’
2. Making to be (more) ‘membuat menjadi (lebih)’  
If suffix {-en} means making to be in the word harden, but in the word ‘deepen’, the suffix means making to be more.

**Table 2 The Equivalences of Suffix {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en}**

No	Suffix	Prefix	Total
1.	{-ize}	{me-}	13
		{ber}	6
2.	{-ify}	{me-}	1
		{ber-}	1
3.	{-ate}	{me-}	3
		{ber-}	1
4.	{-en}	{me-}	1

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No	Sufiks	Affix	Total
1.	{-ize}	{me-kan}	57
		{memper-kan}	2
2.	{-ify}	{me-kan}	6
		{memper-}	1
3.	{-ate}	{me-kan}	7
		{me-i}	1
4.	{-en}	{me-kan}	4
		{memper-}	8
		{me-i}	2

## Discussion

A verb in a sentence becomes one of important components in creating a sentence. The descriptive analysis as an effort to look for the equivalence between the source and the target language is still limited. It makes difficulties foreign language learners in mastering or looking for the word equivalence, particularly in morphology. In English, several affixes in forming a verb exist such as suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate} and {-en}. The study finds the four suffixes mentioned are able to form a verb. The stems used in the derivational process are noun and adjective. The apparent effect is the changing of the lexical identity, the meaning.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion shows The equivalences of suffix {-en} are prefix {me-}, prefix {ber-}, affix {me-kan}, affix {me-i}, and affix {memper-kan}. The equivalences of suffix {-ify} are prefix {me-}, affix {memper-}, and affix {me-kan}. The distribution of suffix {-ate} equivalent to prefix {me-}, affix {memper-}, affix {me-kan}, and affix {me-i}. The equivalences of suffix {-en} are prefix {me-}, affix {me-kan}, affix {me-i}, and affix {memper-}.

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